

Kansas and South Dakota being Republican, and in South Carolina a Democrat.

#### THE EMPIRE STATE.

Candidates on Five Tickets to Be Voted For—Congressmen and Assemblymen.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Besides the presidential electors, members of Congress, a chief justice of the Court of Appeals and members of the State Assembly, the lower house of the Legislature is to be elected in this State on the 8th inst. New York's present delegation in Congress is composed of twenty-three Democrats and eleven Republicans. The Legislature at its last session rearranged the thirty-four congressional districts. Sixteen Representatives are to be elected from the counties of Suffolk, Kings, New York, Richmond and Westchester. Heretofore that territory had only fourteen congressional districts, and all its Representatives in the Fifty-second Congress were Democrats. Albany and Monroe counties constitute one district each, as heretofore, although the numbers of the districts have been changed. The thirty-fourth district remains unchanged. The Forty-fifth has eight congressional districts—Eight to Fifteenth, inclusive. In the Twelfth district, where W. Bourke Cockran has been nominated by the Tammany Democrats, the County Democrats have named Arthur Dennis, and in the Fourteenth, where Col. John H. Fellows is the Tammany nominee, the County Democrats are running Francis Hunt. They are the only districts in which the Tammany nominees have Democratic opposition. The Prohibitionists have candidates in all the districts, the Socialist Labor party has candidates in all, except the Seventh, and the People's party has candidates in all, except the Seventh and the Ninth. The Republicans have candidates in all the districts.

There will be no contest for chief justice, because Judge Charles Andrews, the nominee of the Republicans, has been endorsed by the Democrats. Next to the election for presidential electors, interest centers in the contest for the Assembly, because the new members will, with the Senators elected last year, elect a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Hisscock. The Senate now stands seventeen Democrats and fourteen Republicans and one Independent Republican. The Assembly is composed of 125 members. At the last election there was a reapportionment of the divisions, some counties losing and others gaining members. The last Assembly stood: Democrats, sixty-six; Republicans, thirty-five; and Independents, twenty-four. In New York county the County Democracy made nominations, independent of Tammany, in eight of the thirty districts, but all have been withdrawn except ten. In several of the other districts they have endorsed the Tammany nominees. In three districts the Democrats and County Democracy have combined on the candidates. The Republicans have regular nominees in all other districts. In the Twelfth district, where the Democrats have endorsed the nominee of the Farmers' Alliance.

In New York county, Tammany, the County Democracy, the Socialist Labor party and the People's party nominated county and judicial officers, but the County Democracy ticket was withdrawn because it was feared that the running of it might injure the national ticket. The heads of the ticket are: For Mayor, Tammany, Thomas F. Gilroy, Republican; Edward Einstein, Prohibition; Jos. A. Bogardus, Socialist Labor; Alexander Jonas, People's; Henry A. Hicks, Judge. In Albany, where the Democrats and Republicans have united for judge of the Court of Common Pleas in this city, is a Democrat, while Judge Cowing, on whom they have united, also for city judge, is a Republican. The members of the Board of Aldermen are to be elected also.

Three amendments to the Constitution of this State are to be voted on this year. The most important one provides that: "The election returns and qualifications of any member of either house of the Legislature, when disputed or contested, shall be determined by the courts in such manner as the Legislature shall prescribe, and such determination, when made, shall be conclusive upon the Legislature." At present disputed elections are decided by the Legislature. Another amendment provides for the election, next fall, in case it is adopted, of two additional Supreme Court justices each in this and the Second judicial district, and one each in the other six. The third amendment repeals the constitutional prohibition of a sale by legislative authority of the State's property, now unprofitable, in the Onondaga salt-works and the lands adjacent thereto.

The returns from the presidential election are to be compared with the vote for President in 1888. According to the official legislative manual, Harrison's total vote in the State was 650,838 and Cleveland's 655,965, leaving Harrison a plurality of 5,127. In the State, outside of New York and Brooklyn, are 8,322 election districts. New York has 1,137 and Brooklyn 648, making a total of 9,469.

#### BLEEDING KANSAS.

Republicans Must Defeat Both Democrats and Populists to Win.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 5.—Kansas enjoys the distinction this year, for the first time in its history, of being a doubtful State, at least so far as the national, congressional and legislative contests are concerned. Of course the Republicans do not admit this, but their extraordinary activity in the campaign and their reticence of affairs give evidence of their nervous apprehension. Fusion of the Democrats and People's party has brought about this doubtful condition in Kansas. Four years ago Kansas gave Harrison a majority of eighty-three thousand votes. Three years ago the Farmers' Alliance movement swept over the State and gathered force until the election of 1890, when that party elected five out of seven Congressmen, three subordinate State officials and a big majority of the Legislature, which unseated Senator Ingalls and seated Senator Peffer. The Alliance party since then has been merged into the People's party, with it the Democrats have joined forces in the endeavor to overcome the Republicans. The fusion of the two parties has been complete excepting in two congressional districts and upon State issues. A faction of the Democracy, styling themselves "anti-fusionists," have taken the ticket, casting their lot with the Republicans, claiming that a continuance of Republican rule was preferable to what they called calamity domination.

The result of this fusion, if the Democrats and Populists alike prove loyal to it, may result in the election of Weaver electors, all of whom are State ticket candidates, casting their vote for the State ticket, casting their lot with the Republicans, claiming that a continuance of Republican rule was preferable to what they called calamity domination.

The fight for Congressmen at large has been a very spirited one. Ex-Gov. Geo. T. Anthony, a Union veteran, is the Republican candidate, and W. A. Harris, an ex-confederate soldier, is the Populist candidate. The greatest difficulty with which Mr. Anthony has had to contend has been his enemies in his own party, chief among them being D. R. Anthony, his own cousin and editor of the Leavenworth Times. The fusionists claim Harris' election by a big majority, while the Republicans make no claim.

The fusionists predict success for all their candidates, and the People's party claim the election of the Populist in the two districts where the Democrats declined to fuse. The Republicans claim the election of five of their candidates, the two of which they are in doubt being the Third and Fourth districts. These districts are in the hot-bed of the Alliance strength. Jerry Simpson says the Republicans will be elected in the Populist district, while the fusionists claim that he will be elected by an increased majority.

The contest for the governorship has been lost sight of in the excitement over

the national issues. The candidates for Governor are A. W. Smith, Republican, and Lorenzo Lewelling, fusion Populist. The fusionists, on account of the "anti-fusionists," make no real claims as to Governor, while the Republicans are equally reticent. The chances seem to favor the election of the Republican candidate.

As to the Legislature, the Democrats and People's party have fused in 109 out of 125 legislative districts, and in thirty-four out of thirty-five senatorial districts. They claim a big majority in both branches of the Legislature, and their claims have not been denied by the Republicans. If the fusionists should elect a majority in the Legislature there will be two senatorial candidates to oppose the election of Senator Perkins. Jerry Simpson has been laying ropes for the place all through the campaign. Judge John Martin, a popular Democrat of Topeka, thinks he would have a chance, and is understood to be working for the honor.

#### COMPLICATED IN NEBRASKA.

Democrats Have "asserted Their Ticket" and Will Try to Elect Weaver Electors.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 5.—The close of the campaign in Nebraska shows affairs in a very much complicated condition. While there are three sets of electoral tickets, the spectacle is presented of the Democratic managers doing everything in their power to keep their candidates from securing votes. Governor Boyd has issued two letters to the Democrats of the State, urging them to secretly abandon their electors and throw their support to Weaver, and to-day the chairman of the Democratic county committees throughout the State began sending out sample tickets. They claim a big majority in both branches of the Legislature, and their claims have not been denied by the Republicans. If the fusionists should elect a majority in the Legislature there will be two senatorial candidates to oppose the election of Senator Perkins. Jerry Simpson has been laying ropes for the place all through the campaign. Judge John Martin, a popular Democrat of Topeka, thinks he would have a chance, and is understood to be working for the honor.

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#### COMPLEX IN ALABAMA.

The Fusion of Populists and Republicans May Upset Things in That State.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 5.—The political situation in Alabama is very complex. The State has been the very back-bone of the Alliance, but it has worked within the Democratic party lines. Last August, however, the Alliance broke away from its old affiliations and embarked on an independent course under the name of the Jeffersonian Democratic party. This party has now allied itself with the Republican party in the State, with no avowed object or purpose except to defeat Cleveland. Undoubtedly the rancor and ill feeling engendered in the last State election has had much to do with this. The combination ticket is known as the Populist ticket. No labor or liquor question is in this campaign; the State officers have already been elected and Tuesday's election will be strictly confined to the choice of presidential electors and Congressmen. The point of interest to be disclosed by the vote is the extent of the defection in the Democratic party caused by the attitude of the Alliance. Notwithstanding the fusion effected the Republicans still have a full ticket of presidential electors and congressional candidates, and the Prohibition party, although cutting little or no figure in the canvass, has also made a few nominations to retain the form of organization.

#### NEW JERSEY.

Democrats Claim the State Will Give Cleveland Over 5,000 Plurality.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 5.—New Jersey will vote for President, Governor, eight Congressmen, eight Senators, six Assemblymen, besides minor officers. In 1888 Cleveland carried the State by 7,147 plurality. In 1890 Abbott, for Governor, beat Grubb by 14,333 plurality. The Republicans have made a very vigorous campaign on the coal combine question, and there is much speculation among the leaders of both sides as to what effect this will have on next Tuesday's election. It is conceded by both parties that the coal combine matter will have less effect on the presidential ticket than on the governorship and legislative candidates. For the reason the Democrats claim that Cleveland will carry the State by from 5,000 to 8,000 plurality. The indications are that the Democrats will elect four Congressmen and five Senators. The Democrats expected to elect their candidate from the Seventh congressional district, but he died suddenly and the vacancy has not yet been filled. The Democrats will probably elect four State Senators and the Republicans four. The composition of the Assembly will probably be Democrats, 34; Republicans, 34.

#### THE SILVER STATES.

Colorado Claimed by the Weaver Party, but They Are Not Sure of Success.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 5.—All issues in Colorado are subordinated to the silver question. Ninety per cent. of the Democratic party in this State has endorsed the ticket headed by the Weaver electors. The faction of the Democratic party that placed Cleveland's State ticket in the field has withdrawn its candidates for electors so that there are practically but two tickets in the field, Republican and People's. On Congressmen the result will be close. The Republican candidate for Governor is J. C. Hays, the Populist candidate, D. H. Waite, for this office, J. C. Maupin is the Cleveland democratic candidate. He will probably not receive more than 2,500 votes in the State, leaving the contest between Hays and Waite. The Weaver party claims the State from 10,000 to 15,000. The Republicans on the other hand, say they will save the State to Harrison, but refuse to give any figures. Should Weaver carry the State by as much as 10,000, the entire Populist ticket will no doubt go through with him.

In the States of Wyoming, Idaho and Nevada similar complications exist. Weaver will carry Nevada, and the other States named are also claimed for them. Conservative estimates give Montana to Harrison by a small majority. The Republicans will elect a Governor. The remainder of the State ticket is divided between the Republicans, Democrats and Populists. The latter claim the Attorney-general. The Legislature is close. The Senate will probably be Republican, while the Populists may hold the balance of power in the House.

#### MISSOURI WILL CLING TO DEMOCRACY.

St. Louis, Nov. 6.—The campaign in Missouri has practically closed, and both sides are now awaiting Tuesday's result. The sporting element is placing even money on a twelve thousand and Democratic plurality, odds shortening and below that mark. The chairman of the two leading State committees view the campaign from their own stand-points, and have this to say:

Chairman Bothwell, Republican State committee: The campaign in Missouri has been active on both sides, and the Republican party has evidently recovered from the setback of 1890. The indications now point to a reduction in the Democratic plurality for electors and State candidates with a fair prospect for the

election of Warner, Republican, as Governor. One Republican is sure of election to Congress, while four districts are in doubt.

Major Salmon, chairman of the Democratic campaign committee, did not care to give figures, but asserted that the Democratic ticket would all be successful by pluralities larger than those of 1888, and that the Democrats would elect a majority of the fifteen Congressmen, and probably the whole fifteen.

#### THE NUTTING STATE.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 5.—Connecticut will, on Tuesday, vote for presidential electors, a Governor and other State officers, four members of Congress, a Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator to succeed General Hawley and a Governor in case of failure to elect by the people. The State votes for the first time for President under the new law. There are five State tickets in the field, and one must have a majority over all others to win. The Republican ticket, headed by Harrison, will carry Connecticut; that the Legislature will elect Republican officers and a United States Senator. The Democrats claim the State for Cleveland, and hope to elect the State ticket.

#### Rhode Island Will Be Close.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 6.—It cannot be stated with any degree of certainty which way Rhode Island will go next Tuesday. Harrison carried the State by 4,400 in 1888, but there has, it is believed, been a change in voting complexion since that time. The campaign of last spring was unparalleled in the history of the State, the Republican candidate for Governor had but a majority of 186 and a plurality of 2,037 in a total vote of 24,061, as against 27,048 cast in the presidential election. A factor that may have an important bearing on the result is the labor opposition to Joseph B. Hawley, the Republican candidate for Governor. The Democratic electors, both sides are confident, but it can be said that the plurality will be but a few hundred either way it goes.

#### South Carolina Will Vote Its Usual Way.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 5.—It is as certain as anything can be in politics that South Carolina's electoral vote will be cast for Cleveland and Stevenson. There is no reason whatever to doubt the loyalty of both factions of the Democratic party to the national standard-bearer. The result of the State election will be determined by the result of the national election. The only doubtful district is the Seventh, formerly held by the Republican ticket, but the election machinery is absolutely in the hands of the Democratic party, although at all the federal elections there will be the usual number of federal supporters.

#### Claims of Tennesseeans.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 5.—The national campaign has been much mixed up with the State campaign, there being four full electoral and State tickets. The State Democratic executive committee claims a majority of 40,000 to 50,000. They also claim a large majority of Democrats in both branches of the General Assembly. The total vote is expected to approximate 250,000. Every Congressman, except in the First and Second districts, has been elected by the Democratic ticket. At the Republican headquarters, Chairman Baker said that, with a fair count, the Democrats would carry the State by a margin of 16,000 to 20,000.

#### Ohio Will Prove True.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—The presidential electors there are to be chosen by the voters of Ohio a Secretary of State, two judges of the Supreme Court, Clerk of the Supreme Court, twenty-one members of Congress and county officers. While the leading Democrats have at times claimed Ohio for Cleveland, they have no self-doubt feeling that there will be any change in Ohio's place as a Republican State in the presidential election. The Republican ticket will carry sixteen out of the twenty-one Congressmen.

#### Democrats Claim One Elector.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 5.—Oregon will vote on Tuesday for President and Vice-president. The Republicans claim they will have a plurality of at least ten thousand in the State and that they will elect all four electors, notwithstanding the fact that the Democrats have withdrawn one of their electors and substituted one of the People's party. The Democrats do not expect to carry the State, but they say they will elect Pierce, the Populist elector whom they have endorsed.

#### The Bay State.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—There are two State tickets in the field in Massachusetts—Republican, Democratic, Prohibitionist and People's party. The result on the presidential ticket is not considered doubtful. The Republicans claim the choice of the Harrison electors by a plurality of 10,000 to 20,000 votes. The Democrats managers concede that the choice of the Harrison electors is probable, but expect the re-election of Cleveland for a third term.

#### Michigan's Vote Will Be Divided.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 5.—The Supreme Court of the United States having sustained the validity of the Michigan redistricting law, the State of Michigan, for the first time since the war, will cast a portion of its electoral vote for the Democratic electors and Congressmen. Each party feels confident of five electoral votes to start on, with the balance of the Fifth, Sixth and Eighth congressional districts.

#### Republicans Will Sweep California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—The political campaign in California has been devoid of the usual excitement. The registration is 324,000 for the State, indicating that the popular vote will be fully fifty thousand in excess of that of four years ago. The members of the Republican State central committee confidently claim the State on the popular vote for President, and that the Republicans will elect a majority of the members of the State Legislature.

#### Solid for Wild-Cat Money.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 5.—Everything points to a quiet election Tuesday, and about an average presidential vote. Opposed to the Democratic national ticket is a combination ticket, composed in equal parts of Republican and People's party candidates for electors. In September the State Democratic ticket carried 22,000 majority over both Republican and Populist tickets. Cleveland will carry the State by a large majority.

#### In Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 5.—The State of Wisconsin is watched with more than usual interest this fall, as the electoral vote of the State is confidently claimed by both parties. The result of the election will be determined by the result of the national election. The only doubtful district is the Seventh, formerly held by the Republican ticket, but the election machinery is absolutely in the hands of the Democratic party, although at all the federal elections there will be the usual number of federal supporters.

#### Wadded to Whiskey and Free Trade.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 5.—Kentucky will give no less than its usual thirty thousand majority to the Democratic national ticket. Its congressional delegation will be ten Democrats and one Republican. The State ticket will be carried by the Republican ticket, which has a large Republican majority.

#### Will Be Close in Virginia.

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 5.—The general impression here is that the contest between Harrison and Cleveland will be close. The Democrats, Republicans, third party and Prohibitionists all have presidential tickets in the field in Virginia.

#### England and Our Election.

South Wales Daily News, Sept. 8, 1892. All agree that much is at stake in this election, and some of our leading makers of opinion, that if President Harrison, the Republican candidate, should be elected, an even severer blow than any hitherto felt by the trade will be dealt to the Welsh suffragettes. General Harrison is returned to power. It is believed in South Wales that the example of Messrs. Moore and Co., Mr. W. H. Edwards, of the suffragettes, and others in England, who in the States will be followed by other Welsh firms. Hope is, however, yet entertained that Democrats will succeed in retaining Mr. Cleveland, the champion of tariff reform.

#### Free-Trade Atkinson's Discovery.

Boston Advertiser. Mr. Edward Atkinson has turned his attention to the manufacturing statistics issued by the federal Census Office, and his opinion, delivered after an exhaustive analysis of the facts in the case, is to the effect that under the protective system in this country wages have generally risen, the increase in individual wages reaching in some instances over 40 per cent. Of course, that is one reason why President Harrison will be re-elected.

#### The Pope and Health.

ROME, Nov. 5.—The representative of the Associated Press in this city determined to set at rest the various rumors concerning the health of the Pope. He, therefore, secured the services of the Vatican, and in an interview with his Holiness, and found that the Pope was enjoying most excellent health.

#### She Knew George Washington.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Nov. 5.—Miss Parmelee Wright died in Benton Harbor last night. She was 92 years of age. She was born in Brienne county, She was born in Fairfax C. H. Va., and often met Gen. George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and other noted men of that time.

#### ONE RESULT OF FREE TRADE.

Attempt to Reduce Wages in England Causes a Great Industrial War.

Over Fifty Thousand Cotton Operatives Refuse to Work and Are Locked Out.—Prince Bismarck Criticized.

#### IN FREE TRADE ENGLAND.

Cotton Operatives Locked Out for Refusing to Accept Reduced Wages.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—England to-day saw the beginning of what seems likely to prove the greatest industrial war between capital and labor that the country has ever known. Cotton-mills, employing all told about 14,000,000 operatives, were shut down to-day. There are about 24,000 operative spinners grouped into various local unions all federated in an amalgamated association of cotton-spinners. Their average earnings for a week of sixty hours are 32 shillings. The local unions combined have a reserve fund of £120,000. The card and blowing-room operatives, who, of course, are necessarily idle when the spindles stop, number about 25,000, and have also a strong union. The members of both associations have paid special levies lately into the treasury, including a levy of 6 shillings a week, which has been paid in regularly for two months. The reserve fund created will be further increased by the contributions of 4 shillings a week from 9,000 members, who will remain at work during the present lockout, and who are expected to assist the operatives. The non-union men have been trying hard to get the unions, on what they can point out as the advantages of "strike pay," but the unions are unwilling to enroll as members persons who are likely to speedily be thrown out of the unions. The non-union operatives are, in consequence, likely to suffer great distress during the progress of the lockout, for the unions have decided not to take in the non-union men.

#### Butler Won.

Team of Picked Clock Men at Dayton, O., Easily Defeated.

Butler's foot-ball eleven played a game at Dayton, O., yesterday with the team of the athletic association of that place. The Butler team lined up as follows: Smith, right guard; Lester, right tackle; Davidson, right end; Shackleton, center; Hummel, left guard; Thompson, left tackle; Griffith, left end; Caulon, quarter-back; Baker and Somerville half-backs and Robinson full-back. The Dayton team was composed of some very strong material, having several college foot-ball men in it, and rank next to the Cleveland team in the State. Dayton won the toss and kicked the ball. Her team started the back the Butler boys off the field, but it did not work, and were, instead, steadily jammed down toward their own goal, until Butler sent Somerville over the line for the game, but the touchdown was not allowed for reason of off-side play on the part of Butler.

#### DePauw Defeats Wabash.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Nov. 5.—Wabash was defeated here to-day in the foot-ball game by a score of 43 to 0. DePauw played five substitutes, but put up a very fine game at times. For DePauw Fry, full-back; E. O. Smith, right end; Lee, left end; Travis, half-back; and a very fine line of guards, including and tackling of Vermilya, quarter-back, was of the most brilliant order. Fry, or Wabash, made her touchdown in the first half of the game, but failed to kick the goal, and after that the ball was kept continually in Wabash territory.

#### Princeton Defeated by Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—For the first time in many years the University of Pennsylvania has defeated Princeton on the foot-ball field. Fate was against Princeton from the start. When time was called fully twenty thousand people were looking on. The day was not a good one for foot-ball, as a strong wind was blowing directly down the field, giving one team an immense advantage. Pennsylvania won the toss and chose the west goal, thus placing the wind at their backs. The final score was 6 to 4.

#### Harvard in Poor Shape.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 5.—The foot-ball game to-day was a bitter frost for Harvard, who succeeded in beating Cornell by the close score of 20 to 14, after a very hard fought game. Allowing for Cornell's excellence, the fact remains that the Harvard team is in poor shape just now to meet Yale.

#### Yale, 72; Wesleyan, 0.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 5.—The foot-ball game here this afternoon between Yale and Wesleyan resulted in an overwhelming defeat for the latter by a score of 72 to 0.

#### Record-Making at Cumberland Park.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 5.—This was the first day of the record meeting at Cumberland Park. There were three races and numerous trials against time. Kremlin made a mile in 2:05.4. Arion, the three-year-old stallion, went in 2:10.4. Summaries:

First Race—235 trot. Teague first, Clever second, Rock River third. Time, 2:10.4.

Second Race—218 trot. Centograph first, West second. Time—2:19.4, 2:18.4.

Third Race—218 trot. Centograph first, West second. Time—2:19.4, 2:18.4.

Fourth Race—218 trot. Centograph first, West second. Time—2:19.4, 2:18.4.

Fifth Race—218 trot. Centograph first, West second. Time—2:19.4, 2:18.4.

Sixth Race—218 trot. Centograph first, West second. Time—2:19.4, 2:18.4.

Seventh Race—218 trot. Centograph first, West second. Time—2:19.4, 2:18.4.

Eighth Race—218 trot. Centograph first, West second. Time—2:19.4, 2:18.4.

Ninth Race—218 trot. Centograph first, West second. Time—2:19.4, 2:18.4.

Tenth Race—218 trot. Centograph first, West second. Time—2:19.4, 2:18.4.

Eleventh Race—218 trot. Centograph first, West second. Time—2:19.4, 2:18.4.

Twelfth Race—218 trot. Centograph first, West second. Time—2:19.4, 2:18.4.

Thirteenth Race—218 trot. Centograph first, West second. Time—2:19.4, 2:18.4.

Fourteenth Race—218 trot. Centograph first, West second. Time—2:19.4, 2:18.4.

Fifteenth Race—218 trot. Centograph first, West second. Time—2:19.4, 2:18.4.

Sixteenth Race—218 trot. Centograph first, West second. Time—2:19.4, 2:18.4.

Seventeenth Race—218 trot. Centograph first, West second. Time—2:19.4, 2:18.4.

Eighteenth Race—218 trot. Centograph first, West second. Time—2:19.4, 2:18.4.

Nineteenth Race—218 trot. Centograph first, West second. Time—2:19.4, 2:18.4.

Twentieth Race—218 trot. Centograph first, West second. Time—2:19.4, 2:18.4.

Twenty-first Race—218 trot. Centograph first, West second. Time—2:19.4, 2:18.4.

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Twenty-third Race—218 trot. Centograph first, West second. Time—2:19.4, 2:18.4.

Twenty-fourth Race—218 trot. Centograph first, West second. Time—2:19.4, 2:18.4.

Twenty-fifth Race—218 trot. Centograph first, West second. Time—2:19.4, 2:18.4.

Twenty-sixth Race—218 trot. Centograph first, West second. Time—2:19.4, 2:18.4.

Twenty-seventh Race—218 trot. Centograph first, West second. Time—2:19.4, 2:18.4.

Twenty-eighth Race—218 trot. Centograph first, West second. Time—2:19.4, 2:18.4.

Twenty-ninth Race—218 trot. Centograph first, West second. Time—2:19.4, 2:18.4.

Thirtieth Race—218 trot. Centograph first, West second. Time—2:19.4, 2:18.4.

Thirty-first Race—218 trot. Centograph first, West second. Time—2:19.4, 2:18.4.

Thirty-second Race—218 trot. Centograph first, West second. Time—2:19.4, 2:18.4.

Thirty-third Race—218 trot. Centograph first, West second. Time—2:19.4, 2:18.4.

Thirty-fourth Race—218 trot. Centograph first, West second. Time—2:19.4, 2:18.4.

Thirty-fifth Race—218 trot. Centograph first, West second. Time—2:19.4, 2:18.4.

Thirty-sixth Race—218 trot. Centograph first, West second. Time—2:19.4, 2:18.4.